

ANALYTICAL SCANNING EVANESCENT MICROWAVE MICROSCOPE AND CONTROL STAGE

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DE-AC03-76SF00098 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the University of California for the operation of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. The U. S. Government may have certain rights in this invention.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to scanning probe microscopy and more specifically to scanning evanescent electromagnetic wave microscopy and/or spectroscopy. to measure - - -

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Quantitative dielectric measurements are currently performed by using deposited electrodes on large length scales (mm) or with a resonant cavity to measure the average dielectric constant of the specimen being tested. Quantitative conductivity measurements of the test specimen can only be accurately performed with a four-point probe. A drawback associated with performing the aforementioned measurements is that the probe tip used to measure the dielectric and conductivity properties of the test specimen often comes into contact with the test specimen. Repeated contact between the probe tip and the test specimen causes damage to both the probe tip and the specimen, thereby making the resulting test measurements unreliable.

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Another drawback associated with the aforementioned measurements is that gap distance between the probe tip and the test specimen can only be accurately controlled over a milli-meter (mm) distance range.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention allows quantitative non-contact and high-resolution measurements of the complex dielectric constant and conductivity at RF or microwave

frequencies. The present invention comprises methods of tip-sample distance control over dielectric and conductive samples for the scanned evanescent microwave probe, which enable quantitative non-contact and high-resolution topographic and electrical impedance profiling of dielectric, nonlinear dielectric and conductive materials.

5 Procedures for the regulation of the tip-sample separation in the scanned evanescent microwave probe for dielectric and conducting materials are also provided.

The present invention also provides methods for quantitative estimation of microwave impedance using signals obtained by scanned evanescent microwave probe and quasistatic approximation modeling. The application of various quasistatic
10 calculations to the quantitative measurement of the dielectric constant, nonlinear dielectric constant, and conductivity using the signal from a scanned evanescent microwave probe are provided. Calibration of the electronic system to allow quantitative measurements, and the determination of physical parameters from the microwave signal is also provided.

15 The present invention also provides methods of fast data acquisition of resonant frequency and quality factor of a resonator; more specifically, the microwave resonator in a scanned evanescent microwave probe.

A piezoelectric stepper for providing coarse control of the tip-sample separation in a scanned evanescent microwave probe with nanometer step size and centimeter travel
20 distances is disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1(A) - 1(B) are schematic views of equivalent circuits used for modeling the tip-sample interaction;

25 FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the tip-sample geometry;

FIG. 3 illustrates the infinite series of image charges used to determine the tip-sample impedance;

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the agreement between the calculated and measure frequency shifts for variation of the tip-sample separation.

30 FIG. 5 illustrates the calculation of $C_{tip-sample}$;

diag. is
not clear.

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FIG. 6 is a schematic view of the setup used to measure the nonlinear dielectric constant;

FIG. 7 shows images of topography and ϵ_{333} for a periodically poled single-crystal LiNbO₃ wafer;

5 FIG. 8 is a graph showing f_r and $\Delta(1/Q)$ as a function of conductivity.

FIG. 9 illustrates the tip-sample geometry modeled;

FIG. 10 is a graph showing C_r using the model approximation;

FIG. 11 is a schematic view of the operation of the microscope for simultaneous measurement of the topography and nonlinear dielectric constant;

10 FIG. 12 shows images of topography and ϵ_{333} for a periodically poled single-crystal LiNbO₃ wafer;

FIG. 13 is a graph for the $C_{tip-sample}$ calculation;

FIG. 14(a) -14 (b) are two graphs showing the variation of the derivative signal versus tip-sample variation; of what e.g. distance etc.

15 FIG. 15 is a graph showing calibration for regulation of tip-sample separation;

FIG. 16 illustrates the measurement of topographic and resistivity variations;

FIG. 17 is a schematic view of the architecture of the data acquisition and control electronics;

20 FIG. 18 is a flow chart for of the architecture of the inventive data acquisition and control electronics;

FIG. 19 illustrates the design and operation of the piezoelectric stepper;

FIG. 20 illustrates the sequence of motion of the piezoelectric stepper;

FIG. 21 illustrates the integration of an AFM tip with SEMM.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

* Embodiment A

30 To determine quantitatively the physical properties, such as the complex dielectric constant, nonlinear dielectric constant and conductivity, through measurements of changes in resonant frequency (f_r) and quality factor (Q) as function of different materials, bias electric and magnetic fields, tip-sample distance and temperature, etc. by a scanned

evanescent microwave probe (SEMP), a quantitative model of the electric and magnetic fields in the tip-sample interaction region is necessary. A number of quasistatic models can be applied to the calculation of the probe response to dielectric, nonlinear dielectric and conductive materials. For the present invention, these models are applied to the calculation of the complex dielectric constant, nonlinear dielectric constant, and conductivity.

To determine the electrical properties of a sample, the variation in resonant frequency (f_r) and quality factor (Q) of a resonant cavity is measured. (FIG. 1(A)). The tip-sample interaction is modeled using the equivalent RLC circuit shown in FIG. 1(B).

Figure 1(A) shows the novel evanescent probe structure comprising a microwave resonator such as illustrated microwave cavity 10 with coupling loops for signal input and output. The sharpened metal tip 20, which, in accordance with the invention acts as a point-like evanescent field emitter as well as a detector, extends through a cylindrical opening or aperture 22 in endwall 16 of cavity 10. Mounted immediately adjacent sharpened tip 20 is a sample 80. Cavity 10 comprises a standard quarter or half wave cylindrical microwave cavity resonator having a central metal conductor 18 with a tapered end 19 to which is attached sharpened metal tip or probe 20. The tip-sample interaction appears as an equivalent complex tip-sample capacitance ($C_{tip-sample}$). Given f_r and Q , the complex tip-sample capacitance can be extracted.

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_0} = -\frac{C_r}{2C} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{Q}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{Q_0} + \frac{2C_i}{C_r}\right)\frac{\Delta f}{f_0} \quad (2)$$

where $C_{tip-sample} = C_r + iC_i$, $\Delta f = f_r - f_0$, $\Delta\left(\frac{1}{Q}\right) = \frac{1}{Q} - \frac{1}{Q_0}$, and f_0 and Q_0 are the unloaded resonant frequency and quality factor. The calculation of $C_{tip-sample}$ is described in greater detail below.

a) Modeling of the cavity response for dielectric materials

To allow the quantitative calculation of the cavity response to a sample with a certain dielectric constant, a detailed knowledge of the electric and magnetic fields in the

probe region is necessary. FIG. 2 describes the tip-sample geometry. The most general approach is to apply an exact finite element calculation of the electric and magnetic fields for a time-varying three dimensional region. This is difficult and time consuming, particularly for the tip-sample geometry described in FIG. 2. Since the tip is sharply curved, a sharply varying mesh size should be implemented. Since the spatial extent of the region of the sample-tip interaction is much less than the wavelength of the microwave radiation used to probe the sample ($\lambda \sim 28$ cm at 1 GHz, ~ 14 cm at 2 GHz), the quasistatic approximation can be used, i.e. the wave nature of the electric and magnetic fields can be ignored. This allows the relatively easy solution of the electric fields inside the dielectric sample. A finite element calculation of the electric and magnetic fields under quasistatic approximation for the given tip-sample geometry can be applied. A number of other approaches can be employed for the determination of the cavity response with an analytic solution, which are much more convenient to use. The calculation of the relation between complex dielectric constant and SEMP signals for bulk and thin film dielectric materials by means of an image charge approach is now outlined.

Spherical tip

i. Calculation of the complex dielectric constant for bulk materials.

The complex dielectric constant measured can be determined by an image charge approach if signals from the SEMP are obtained. By modeling the redistribution of charge when the sample is brought into the proximity of the sample, the complex impedance of the sample for a given tip-sample geometry can be determined with measured cavity response (described below). A preferred model is one that can have an analytic expression for the solution and is easily calibrated and yields quantitatively accurate results. Since the tip geometry will vary appreciably between different tips, a model with an adjustable parameter describing the tip is required. Since the region close to the tip predominately determines the sample response, the tip as a metal sphere of radius R_0 can be modeled. .

FIG. 3 illustrates the infinite series of image charges used to determine the tip-sample impedance. For dielectric samples, the dielectric constant is largely real ($\frac{\epsilon_i}{\epsilon_r} < 0.1$), where ϵ_r and ϵ_i are the real and imaginary part of the dielectric constant of the sample, respectively. Therefore, the real portion of the tip-sample capacitance, C_r , can be calculated directly and the imaginary portion of the tip-sample capacitance, C_i , can be calculated by simple perturbation theory.

Using the method of images, the tip-sample capacitance is calculated by the following equation:

$$C_r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{bt_n}{a_1 + a_n}, \quad (3)$$

where t_n and a_n have the following iterative relationships:

$$a_n = 1 + a' - \frac{1}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad (4)$$

$$t_n = \frac{bt_{n-1}}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad (5)$$

with $a_1 = 1 + a'$, $t_1 = 1$, $b = \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon + \epsilon_0}$, and $a' = \frac{d}{R}$, where ϵ is the dielectric constant of the sample, ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space, d is the tip-sample separation, and R is the tip radius.

This simplifies to:

$$C_r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0 \left[\frac{\ln(1-b)}{b} + 1 \right] \quad (6)$$

as the tip-sample gap approaches zero.

Since the dielectric constant of dielectric materials is primarily real, the loss tangent ($\tan \delta$) of dielectric materials can be determined by perturbation theory. The imaginary portion of the tip-sample capacitance will be given by:

$$C_i = C_r \tan \delta. \quad (7)$$

Given the instrument response, $C_{tip-sample}$, the complex tip-sample capacitance, and therefore the complex dielectric constant of the sample can be estimated.

FIG. 4 illustrates agreement between the calculated and measure frequency shifts for variation of the tip-sample separation. The dielectric constant and loss tangent can be determined from $C_{tip-sample}$ by a number of methods. One simple approach is to construct a look-up table which yields the dielectric constant corresponding to a given $C_{tip-sample}$. Alternatively, it can be directly calculated from the signals using the formula. Table 1 shows a comparison between measured and reported values for dielectric constant and loss tangent.

The perturbed electric field inside the sample is:

$$\vec{E}_1(\epsilon, d) = \frac{q}{2\pi(\epsilon + \epsilon_0)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \frac{r\vec{e}_r + (z + a_n)\vec{e}_z}{[r^2 + (z + a_n)^2]^{3/2}} \quad (8)$$

where $q = 4\pi\epsilon_0RV_0$, V_0 is the voltage, and \vec{e}_r and \vec{e}_z are the unit vectors along the directions of the cylindrical coordinates r and z , respectively.

ii. Calculation of the complex dielectric constant for thin films.

The image charge approach can be adapted to allow the quantitative measurement of the dielectric constant and loss tangent of thin films. FIG. 5 illustrates the calculation of $C_{tip-sample}$. In the strict sense, the image charge approach will not be applicable to thin films due to the divergence of the image charges shown in FIG. 5. However, if the contribution of the substrate to the reaction on the tip can be modeled properly, the image charge approach is still a good approximation. According to the present invention, it is expected that all films can be considered as bulk samples if the tip is sharp enough since the penetration depth of the field is only about R . The contribution from the substrate will decrease with increases in film thickness and dielectric constant. This contribution can be modeled by replacing the effect of the reaction from the complicated image charges with an effective charge with the following format:

$$b_{eff} = b_{20} + (b_{10} - b_{20})\exp\left(-0.18\frac{a}{1 - b_{20}}\right), \quad (9)$$

where $b_{20} = \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1}$, $b_{10} = \frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_0}$, ϵ_2 and ϵ_1 are the dielectric constants of the film and

substrate, respectively, $a = \frac{d}{R}$, and d is the thickness of the film. This format reproduces

the thin and thick film limits for the signal. The constant 0.18 was obtained by calibrating against interdigital electrode measurements at the same frequency on SrTiO₃ thin film. Following a similar process to the previous derivation, yields:

$$C_r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_{eff}^{n-1} b_{21}^m b_{10}^m \left(\frac{b_{20}}{n+1+2mna} - \frac{b_{21}}{n+1+2(m+1)na} \right), \quad (10)$$

$$C_i = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_{eff}^{n-1} b_{21}^m b_{10}^m \left(\tan \delta_2 \left(\frac{b_{20}}{n+1+2mna} - \frac{b_{21}}{(n+1+2(m+1)na)} \right) + \frac{2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2 \tan \delta_1}{(\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1)(\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_0)} \frac{b_{21}}{(n+1+2(m+1)na)} \right), \quad (11)$$

where $b_{21} = \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1}$, $\tan \delta_2$ and $\tan \delta_1$ are the tangent losses of the film and substrate.

Table 2 lists the results of thin film measurements using the SEMP and interdigital electrodes at the same frequency (1 GHz).

b) Calculation of the nonlinear dielectric constant

The detailed knowledge of the field distribution in Eqn. 8 allows quantitative calculation of the nonlinear dielectric constant. The component of the electric displacement D perpendicular to the sample surface is given by:

$$D_3 = P_3 + \epsilon_{33}(E_l + E_m) + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{333}(E_l + E_m)^2 + \frac{1}{6}\epsilon_{3333}(E_l + E_m)^3 + \dots \quad (12)$$

where D_3 is the electric displacement perpendicular to the sample surface, P_3 is the spontaneous polarization, ϵ_{ij} , ϵ_{ijk} , ϵ_{ijkl} , ... are the second-order (linear) and higher order (nonlinear) dielectric constants, respectively.

Since the field distribution is known for a fixed tip-sample separation, an estimate of the nonlinear dielectric constant from the change in resonance frequency with applied voltage can be made. For tip-sample separations much less than R , the signal mainly comes from a small region under the tip where the electric fields (both microwave

electric field E_m and low frequency bias electric field E_l) are largely perpendicular to the sample surface. Therefore, only the electric field perpendicular to the surface needs to be considered.

5 From Eqn. 12, the effective dielectric constant with respect to E_m can be expressed as a function of E_l :

$$\epsilon_{33}(E_l) = \frac{\partial D_3}{\partial E_m} = \epsilon_{33} + \epsilon_{333}(E_l + E_m) + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{3333}(E_l + E_m)^2 + \dots, \quad (13)$$

and the corresponding dielectric constant change caused by E_l is:

$$\Delta\epsilon = \epsilon_{333}E_l + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{3333}E_l^2 + \dots \quad (14)$$

10 The change in f_r for a given applied electric field E_l is related to the change in the energy stored in the cavity. Since the electric field for a given dielectric constant is known and the change in the dielectric constant is small, this can be calculated by integrating over the sample:

$$\frac{df_r}{f_r} = - \frac{\int_{V_s} \Delta\epsilon E_m^2 dV}{\int_{V_t} (\epsilon E_0^2 + \mu H_0^2) dV} = - \frac{\int_{V_s} (\epsilon_{333}E_l + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{3333}E_l^2 + \dots) E_m^2 dV}{\int_{V_t} (\epsilon E_0^2 + \mu H_0^2) dV} \quad (15)$$

15 where V_s is the volume of the sample containing electric field, H_0 is the microwave magnetic field, and V_t is the total volume containing electric and magnetic fields, possibly with dielectric filling of dielectric constant ϵ . E_m is given by Eqn. 8. The application of a bias field requires a second electrode located at the bottom of the substrate. If the bottom electrode to tip distance is much larger than tip-sample distance and tip radius, Eqn. 8
20 should also hold for E_l . The upper portion can be calculated by integrating the resulting expression. The lower portion of the integral can be calibrated by measuring the dependence of f_r versus the tip-sample separation for a bulk sample of known dielectric constant.. If the tip-sample separation is zero, the formula can be approximated as:

$$C_r(V) = C_r(V=0) + 4\pi\epsilon_0 R \frac{1}{32} \frac{A}{\epsilon_{33}} \frac{V}{R} \frac{\epsilon_{33} + \epsilon_0}{2\epsilon_0} \epsilon_{333} \quad (16)$$

where V is the low frequency voltage applied to the tip. This calculation can be generalized in a straightforward fashion to consider the effects of other nonlinear coefficients and thin films.

dielectric
conductivity

FIG. 6 illustrates the setup used to measure the nonlinear dielectric constant. To measure ϵ_{333} , an oscillating voltage V_{Ω} , of frequency f_{Ω} , is applied to the silver backing of the sample and the output of the mixer is monitored with a lock-in amplifier (SR 830). This bias voltage will modulate the dielectric constant of a nonlinear dielectric material at f_{Ω} . By measuring f_r and the first harmonic variation in the phase output simultaneously, sample topography and ϵ_{333} can be measured simultaneously.

FIG. 7 shows images of topography and ϵ_{333} for a periodically poled single-crystal LiNbO₃ wafer. The crystal is a 1 cm x 1 cm single crystal substrate, poled by periodic variation of dopant concentration. The poling direction is perpendicular to the plane of the substrate. The dielectric constant image is essentially featureless, with the exception of small variations in dielectric constant correlated with the variation in dopant concentration. The nonlinear image is constructed by measuring the first harmonic of the variation in output of the phase detector using a lock-in amplifier. Since ϵ_{ijk} reverses when the polarization switches, the output of the lock-in switches sign when the domain direction switches. The value (-2.4×10^{-19} F/V) is within 20% of bulk measurements. The nonlinear image clearly shows the alternating domains.

c) Calculation of the conductivity

i. Low conductivity

The dielectric constant of a conductive material at a given frequency f may be written as:

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r + \frac{2i\sigma}{f}, \text{ where } \epsilon_r \text{ is the real part of the permittivity and } \sigma \text{ is the conductivity.}$$

The quasistatic approximation should be applicable when the wavelength inside the material is much greater (\gg) than the tip-sample geometry. For $R_0 \sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ and $\lambda \approx 14 \text{ cm}$,

$$\epsilon_{\text{max}} \approx \left(\frac{\lambda}{R_0} \right)^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ or } \sigma_{\text{max}} \approx \frac{f\epsilon_{\text{max}}}{2} \approx 2 \times 10^7 \frac{1}{\Omega - \text{cm}}. \quad (17)$$

For $\sigma \ll \sigma_{\max}$, the quasistatic approximation remains valid. $C_{\text{tip-sample}}$ can be calculated by the method of images. Each image charge will be out of phase with the driving voltage. By calculating the charge (and phase shift) accumulated on the tip when it is driven by a voltage V , frequency f , one can calculate a complex capacitance. For moderate tip-sample separations, it is primarily a capacitance with a smaller real component.

Using the method of images, we find that the tip-sample capacitance is given by:

$$C_{\text{tip-sample}} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{bt_n}{a_1 + a_n}, \quad (18)$$

where t_n and a_n have the following iterative relationships:

$$a_n = 1 + a' - \frac{1}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad (19)$$

$$t_n = \frac{bt_{n-1}}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad (20)$$

with $a_1 = 1 + a'$, $t_1 = 1$, $b = \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon + \epsilon_0}$, and $a' = \frac{d}{R}$, where $\epsilon = \epsilon_r - i\epsilon_i$ is the complex dielectric constant of the sample, ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space, d is the tip-sample separation, and R is the tip radius.

By expressing $b = b_r + ib_i = |b|e^{i\phi}$, the real and complex capacitances can be separated.

$$C_r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|b|^n \cos(n\phi) g_n}{a_1 + a_n} \quad \text{and} \quad (21)$$

$$C_i = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|b|^n \sin(n\phi) g_n}{a_1 + a_n}, \quad (22)$$

where $g_1 = 1$ and g_n is given by:

$$g_n = \frac{g_{n-1}}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}}. \quad (23)$$

This calculation can be generalized in a straightforward fashion to thin films.

FIG. 8 illustrates f_r and $\Delta(1/Q)$ as a function of conductivity. The curve peaks approximately where the imaginary and real components of ε become equal. For those plots, it is assumed that the complex dielectric constant was given

$$\text{by } \varepsilon = 10 + i \frac{2\sigma}{f}.$$

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ii. High conductivity

For $\sigma > \sigma_{\max}$, the magnetic field should also be considered. The real portion of $C_{\text{tip-sample}}$ can be derived using an image charge approach. This is identical to letting $b=1$.

$$C_{\text{tip-sample}} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n}{a_1 + a_n}, \quad (24)$$

10 where t_n and a_n have the following iterative relationships:

$$a_n = 1 + a' - \frac{1}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad (25)$$

$$t_n = \frac{t_{n-1}}{1 + a' + a_{n-1}} \quad (26)$$

with $a_1 = 1 + a'$, $t_1 = 1$, $b = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0}$, and $a' = \frac{d}{R}$, where ε is the dielectric constant of the sample, ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, d is the tip-sample separation, and R is the tip radius.

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In this limit, the formula can also be reduced to a sum of hyperbolic sines; see E. Durand, *Electrostatique*, 3 vol. (1964-66).

$$C_r = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0 \sinh \alpha \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sinh n\alpha} \quad (27)$$

where $\alpha = \cosh^{-1}(1+a')$.

20

The magnetic and electric fields at the surface of the conductor are given by:

$$\vec{E}_s(r) = \frac{R_0}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a'_n q_n}{[r^2 + (a'_n R_0)^2]^{3/2}} \vec{e}_z \quad (28)$$

$$\vec{H}_s(r) = -i \frac{\omega}{2\pi r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n \frac{[r^2 + (a'_n R_0)^2]^{1/2} - a'_n R_0}{[r^2 + (a'_n R_0)^2]^{1/2}} \vec{e}_\phi \quad (29)$$

The knowledge of this field distribution allows the calculation of the loss in the conducting sample.

5 Hyperbolic tip

For tip-sample separations $< R_0$, a spherical tip turns out to be an excellent approximation, but the approximation does not work well for tip-sample separations $> R_0$. To increase the useful range of the quasistatic model, additional modeling is performed to accurately model the electric field over a larger portion of the tip. An exact solution exists for a given hyperbolic tip at a fixed distance from a conducting plane. The potential is:

$$\phi = \phi_0 \frac{\log \left[\frac{1+v}{1-v} \right]}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]}, \quad (30)$$

The surface charge/unit area is:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi} E|_{v_0} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2\phi_0}{a(1-v_0^2)} \frac{1}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]} \left[\frac{1-v_0^2}{u^2+1-v_0^2} \right]^{1/2} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2\phi_0}{a(1-v_0^2)} \frac{1}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)^2} + 1} \right]^{1/2} \quad (31)$$

The area/dy is:

$$y = au(1-v_0^2)^{1/2}$$

$$x = av_0(1+u^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = av_0 \frac{y}{a^2(1-v_0^2)} \left[1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)} \right]^{-1/2}, \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dy} = 2\pi y \left(1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} = 2\pi y \left[\frac{1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)^2}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)}} \right]^{1/2}, \quad (33)$$

So, for a given v_0 and a , the charge on a hyperbolic tip between y_{\min} and y_{\max} is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \int_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} \sigma \frac{dA}{dy} dy = \frac{\phi_0}{a(1-v_0^2)} \frac{1}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]} \int_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} dy y \left[1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)} \right]^{-1/2} \\ &= \phi_0 a \frac{1}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]} \left[1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)} \right]^{1/2} \Bigg|_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

5 Given proper choice of the limits of integration and tip parameters, Eq. 34 may be used to more accurately model the tip-sample capacitance as detailed below.

iii. Large tip-sample separations

10 The long-range dependence is modeled by calculating $C_{\text{tip-sample}}$. For large tip-sample separations, there is no problem. (separations roughly $>$ tip radius). The capacitance is calculated as the sum of the contribution from a cone and a spherical tip. For the cone, the charge only outside the tip radius is considered. This solution can be approximately adapted to a variable distance. FIG. 9 describes the tip-sample geometry modeled; where:

15 Tip radius: R_0

Opening angle: θ

Wire radius: R_{wire}

Tip-sample separation: x_0

20 To approximate the contribution of the conical portion of the tip to the tip-sample capacitance, the conical portion of the tip is divided into N separate portions, each

portion n extending from y_{n-1} to y_n . For each portion, the hyperbolic parameters (a, v_0) are found for which the hyperbola intersects and is tangent to the center of the portion.

Given points x, y on a hyperbola, and the slope s , find the hyperbola intersecting and tangent to point (x, y) .

$$5 \quad x = av(u^2 + 1)^{1/2} \quad (35)$$

$$y = au(1 - v^2)^{1/2} \quad (36)$$

Eliminate u .

$$x = av \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{(1 - v^2)a^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = av \frac{y}{(1 - v^2)a^2} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{(1 - v^2)a^2} \right)^{-1/2} \quad (38)$$

Eliminate a .

From derivative equation:

$$a^2 = \frac{y^2}{s^2} \left(\frac{v^2(1 + s^2) - s^2}{(1 - v^2)^2} \right) \quad (39)$$

Substitute into equation for hyperbola:

$$\frac{x^2}{v^2} - \frac{y^2}{1 - v^2} = a^2 = \frac{y^2}{s^2} \left(\frac{v^2(1 + s^2) - s^2}{(1 - v^2)^2} \right) \quad (40)$$

$$x^2(1 - v^2)^2 - y^2v^2(1 - v^2) = y^2(v^4 - v^2) + \frac{y^2v^4}{s^2}$$

$$v = \frac{xs}{xs + y}, \quad (41)$$

get a from above. Finally, the charges accumulated on each portion of the tip are summed and a capacitance is obtained.

The contribution from each conical portion of the tip is given approximately by:

$$C_{n \text{ cone-sample}} = a \frac{1}{\log \left[\frac{1+v_0}{1-v_0} \right]} \left[1 + \frac{y^2}{a^2(1-v_0^2)} \right]^{1/2} \bigg|_{y_{n-1}}^{y_n}, \quad (42)$$

where $C_{n \text{ cone-sample}}$ is the contribution to the tip-sample capacitance from the n th portion of the cone.

5 Assuming N equally spaced cone portions, for the sphere + cone tip modeled, here:

$$y_n = x_0 + R_0 + \cot \theta \left(n \frac{R_{\text{wire}} - R_0}{N} \right)$$

The total tip-sample capacitance is then given by the sum of the portions of the cone and the spherical portion of the tip, $C_{\text{sphere-sample}}$, as given by Eq. 24. ($C_{\text{sphere-sample}}$ is substituted for $C_{\text{tip-sample}}$ to reduce confusion.)

$$10 \quad C_{\text{tip-sample}} = C_{\text{sphere-sample}} + \sum_{n=1}^N C_{n \text{ cone-sample}}$$

For small tip-sample separations, this model does not work well. So the capacitance is calculated using the spherical model (which dominates) and the line tangent to the contribution from the cone is made. FIG. 10 shows C_r using this approximation.

* Embodiment B

The above described models are applied to the regulation of the tip-sample separation for dielectric and conductive materials. In principle, with above models, the relationship between tip sample distance, electrical impedance and measured signals (f_r and Q as function of sample difference, bias fields and other variables) is known precisely, at least when the tip is very close to the sample. If measured f_r and Q signal points (and their derivatives with respect to electric or magnetic fields, distance and other variables) are more than unknown parameters, the unknowns can be uniquely solved. If both tip-sample distance and electrical impedance can be determined simultaneously, then the tip-sample distance can be easily controlled, so that the tip is always kept above

the sample surface with a desired gap (from zero to microns). Both topographic and electrical impedance profiles can be obtained. The calculation can be easily performed by digital signal processor or any computer in real time or after the data acquisition.

Since the physical properties are all calculated from the f_r and Q and their derivatives, the temperature stability of the resonator is crucial to ensure the measurement reproducibility. The sensitivity very much depends on the temperature stability of the resonator. Effort to decrease the temperature variation of resonator using low thermal-coefficient-ceramic materials to construct the resonator should be useful to increase the sensitivity of the instrument.

d) Tip-sample distance control for dielectric materials

i.) For samples of constant dielectric constant, the tip-sample separation can be regulated by measurement of f_r .

Other physical properties, i.e. nonlinear dielectric or loss tangent can be measured simultaneously.

FIG. 11 illustrates the operation of the microscope for simultaneous measurement of the topography and nonlinear dielectric constant. From the calibration curve of resonant frequency versus tip-sample separation, a reference frequency f_{ref} is chosen to correspond to some tip-sample separation. To regulate the tip-sample distance, a phase-locked loop (FIG. 11) is used. A microwave signal of frequency f_{ref} is input into the cavity 10, with the cavity output being mixed with a signal coming from a reference path. The length of the reference path is adjusted so that the mixed output is zero when the resonance frequency of the cavity matches f_{ref} . The output of the phase detector 41 is fed to an integrator 44, which regulates the tip-sample distance by changing the extension of a piezoelectric actuator 50 (Burleigh PZS-050) to maintain the integrator output near zero. For samples with uniform dielectric constant, this corresponds to a constant tip-sample separation. To measure ϵ_{333} , an oscillating voltage V_Ω of frequency f_Ω is applied to the silver backing of the sample and the output of the phase detector is monitored with a lock-in amplifier (SR 830). This bias voltage will modulate the dielectric constant of a

nonlinear dielectric material at f_{Ω} . Since f_{Ω} exceeds the cut-off frequency of the feedback loop, the high frequency shift in ϵ from V_{Ω} does not affect the tip-sample separation directly. By measuring the applied voltage to the piezoelectric actuator and the first harmonic variation in the phase output simultaneously, sample topography and ϵ_{333} can be measured simultaneously.

FIG. 12 shows images of topography and ϵ_{333} for a periodically poled single-crystal LiNbO_3 wafer. The crystal is a 1 cm x 1 cm single crystal substrate, poled by application of a spatially periodic electric field. The poling direction is perpendicular to the plane of the substrate. The topographic image is constructed by measuring the voltage applied to the piezoelectric actuator. It is essentially featureless, with the exception of a constant tilt and small variations in height correlated with the alternating domains. The small changes are only observable if the constant tilt is subtracted from the figure. Since ϵ_{ijk} is a third-rank tensor, it reverses sign when the polarization switches, providing an image of the domain structure. The nonlinear image is constructed by measuring the first harmonic of the variation in output of the phase detector using a lock-in amplifier. Since ϵ_{ijk} reverses when the polarization switches, the output of the lock-in switches sign when the domain direction switches. The value ($-2.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ F/V}$) is within 20% of bulk measurements. The nonlinear image clearly shows the alternating domains.

Ferroelectric thin films, with their switchable nonvolatile polarization, are also of great interest for the next generation of dynamic random access memories. One potential application of this imaging method would be in a ferroelectric storage media. A number of instruments based on the atomic force microscope have been developed to image ferroelectric domains either by detection of surface charge or by measurement of the piezoelectric effect. The piezoelectric effect, which is dependent on polarization direction, can be measured by application of an alternating voltage and subsequent measurement of the periodic variation in sample topography. These instruments are restricted to tip-sample separations less than 10 nanometers because they rely on interatomic forces for distance regulation, reducing the possible data rate. Since the inventive microscope measures variations in the distribution of an electric field, the tip-sample separation can be regulated over a wide range (from nanometers to microns).

ii.) For samples with varying dielectric constant, f_r changes with ϵ .

To extract the dielectric constant and topography simultaneously, an additional independent signal is required. This can be accomplished in several ways:

1. Measuring more than one set of data for f_r and Q at different tip-sample distances. This method is especially effective when the tip-sample distance is very small. The models described in Embodiment A can then be used to determine the tip-sample distance and electrical impedance through DSP or computer calculation. In this approach, as the tip is approaching the sample surface the DSP will fit the tip-sample distance, dielectric constant and loss tangent simultaneously. These values should converge as the tip-sample distance decreases. Therefore, this general approach will provide a true non-contact measurement mode, as the tip can be kept at any distance away from the sample surface as long as the sensitivity (increase as tip-sample distance decreases) is enough for the measurement requirement. This mode is referred to as non-contact tapping mode. During the scanning, at each pixel the tip is first pulled back to avoid crash before lateral movement. Then the tip will approach the surface as DSP calculates the dielectric properties and tip-sample distance. As the measurement values converge to have less error than specified or calculated tip-sample distance is less than a specified value, the tip stops approaching and DSP records the final values for that pixel. In this approach, a consistent tip-sample moving element is critical, i.e. the element should have a reproducible distance vs, e.g. control voltage. Otherwise, it increases the fitting difficulty and measurement uncertainty. This requirement to the z-axis moving element may be hard to satisfy. An alternative method is to independently encode the z-axis displacement of the element. Capacitance sensor and optical interferometer sensor or any other distance sensor can be implemented to achieve this goal.

2. In particular, when the tip is in soft contact (only elastic deformation is involved) to the surface of the sample, there will be a sharp change in the derivatives of signals (f_r and Q) as function of approaching distance. This method is so sensitive that it can be used to determine the absolute zero of tip-sample distances without damaging the tip. Knowing the absolute zero is very useful and convenient for further fitting of the curve to determine the tip-sample distance and electrical impedance. A soft contact

“tapping mode” (as described in above) can be implemented to perform the scan or single point measurements. The approaching of tip in here can be controlled at any rate by computer or DSP. It can be controlled interactively, i.e. changing rate according to the last measurement point and calculation.

3. The method described in 1) can be alternatively achieved by a fixed frequency modulation in tip-sample distance and detected by a lock-in amplifier to reduce the noise. The lock-in detected signal will be proportional to the derivative of f_r and Q as function of tip-sample distance. A sharp decrease in this signal can be used as a determination of absolute zero (tip in soft contact with sample surface without damaging the tip). Using relationships described in Embodiment A, any distance of tip-sample can be maintained within a range that these relationship is accurate enough.

Details

At a single tip-sample separation, the microwave signal is determined by the dielectric constant of the sample. However, the microwave signal is a function of both the tip-sample separation and the dielectric constant. Thus, the dielectric constant and tip-sample separation can be determined simultaneously by the measurement of multiple tip-sample separations over a single point. Several methods can be employed to achieve simultaneous measurement of tip-sample separation and dielectric constant. First, the derivative of the tip-sample separation can be measured by varying the tip-sample separation. Given a model of the tip-sample capacitance, (Eqn. 3), the tip-sample separation and dielectric constant can then be extracted. The dependence on tip-sample separation and dielectric constant can be modeled using a modified fermi function.

$$C_r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R \frac{\ln(1-b)/b + 1}{\exp\{G(\epsilon)[\ln a' - x_0(\epsilon)]\} + 1} \quad (43)$$

where $b = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)/(\epsilon + \epsilon_0)$. Furthermore, $G(\epsilon)$ and $x_0(\epsilon)$ can be fitted well with rational functions as:

$$\begin{cases} G(\epsilon) = \frac{9.57 \times 10^{-1} + 2.84 \times 10^{-2} \epsilon + 3.85 \times 10^{-5} \epsilon^2}{1 + 4.99 \times 10^{-2} \epsilon + 1.09 \times 10^{-4} \epsilon^2} \\ x_0(\epsilon) = -\frac{5.77 \times 10^{-1} + 1.31 \times 10^{-1} \epsilon + 3.55 \times 10^{-4} \epsilon^2}{1 + 3.68 \times 10^{-2} \epsilon + 5.16 \times 10^{-5} \epsilon^2} \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

FIG. 13 illustrates the agreement between Eqn. 3 and Eqn. 43.

Equation 43 is suitable for rapid calculation of the tip-sample separation and dielectric constant. The tip-sample separation and dielectric constant can also be extracted by construction of a look-up table. The architecture described in f) below is then used to regulate the tip-sample separation. FIG. 14a and FIG. 14b show the variation of the derivative signal versus tip-sample variation. FIG. 14a is modeled assuming a 10 μm spherical tip. FIG. 14b is a measured curve. Maintaining the tip-sample separation at the maximum point of the derivative signal can also regulate the tip-sample separation. This has been demonstrated by scanning the tip-sample separation and selecting the zero slope of the derivative signal. It can also be accomplished by selecting the maximum of the second harmonic of the microwave signal.

e) Tip-sample distance control for conductive materials

For conductive materials, the tip-sample separation and microwave resistivity can be measured simultaneously in a similar fashion. Since Eqn. 24 is independent of conductivity for good metals, $C_{\text{tip-sample}}$ can be used as a distance measure and control. This solution should be generally applicable to a wide class of scanned probe microscopes that include a local electric field between a tip and a conducting sample. It should prove widely applicable for calibration and control of microscopes such as scanning electrostatic force and capacitance microscopes.

From the calibration curves, a frequency f_{ref} is chosen to correspond to some tip sample separation (FIG. 15). The tip-sample separation is then regulated to maintain the cavity resonance frequency at f_{ref} . This can be accomplished digitally through the use of the digital signal processor described in f) below. An analog mechanism can and has also been used. A phase-locked loop described in FIG. 11 has also been used to regulate the tip-sample separation. FIG. 16(a)(c) illustrate the measurement of topography with constant microwave conductivity. FIG. 16 (b)(d) illustrate the measurement of conductivity variations.

This method allows submicron imaging of the conductivity over large length scales. This method has the advantage of allowing distance regulation over a wide length

scale (ranging from microns to nanometers) giving rise to a capability analogous to the optical microscope's ability to vary magnification over a large scale.

Force sensor distance feedback control

5 In many cases, an absolute and independent determination of zero-distance is desirable as other methods can rely on model calculations and require initial calibration and fitting. A method that relies on measuring the vibration resonant frequency of the tip as a force sensor has been implemented. When the tip approaches the sample surface, the mechanical resonant frequency of the tip changes. This change can be used to control the
10 tip-sample distance. This approach has been shown to be feasible and that this effect does exist. This effect has been found to exist over a very long range (~1 micron). The long-range effect is believed to come from the electrostatic force and the short-range effect is from a shear force or an atomic force. A low frequency DDS-based digital frequency feedback control electronics system similar to the microwave one discussed
15 above is implemented to track the resonant frequency and Q of this mechanical resonator. The measure signals will then be used to control the distance. This is similar to shear force measurement in near field scanning microscope (NSOM). The signal is derived from the microwave signal, not from separate optical or tuning fork measurements as in other methods. This feature is important since no extra microscope components are
20 required. The electronics needed is similar to the high frequency case. This features is critical for high-resolution imaging and accurate calibration of the other two methods.

Integration of AFM

25 It is very useful to integrate an atomic force microscope (AFM) tip with SEMM in some applications where a high-resolution topography image is desirable. The tip resonant frequency (10 kHz) and quality factor limit the bandwidth of shear force feedback in closed loop applications. Previously, in a scanning capacitance microscope (SCM), an AFM tip has been connected to a microwave resonator sensor to detect the change in capacitance between the tip and the bottom electrode. In principle, SCM is
30 similar to our SEMM. However, insufficient coupling between the tip and resonator, very large parasitic capacitance in the connection, and lack of shielding for radiation

prevented the SCM from having any sensitivity in direct (dc mode) measurements of the tip-sample capacitance without a bottom electrode and ac modulation. (SCM only can measure dC/dV).

A new inventive design will allow easy integration of an AFM tip to the SEMM without losing the high sensitivity experienced with the SEMM. This new design is based on a modification stripline resonator with the inventors' proprietary tip-shielding structure (see FIG. 21). Since the AFM tip is connected within less than 1 mm of the central strip line, the sensitivity will not be reduced seriously and parasitic capacitance will be very small (shielding also reduces the parasitic capacitance). The AFM tip is custom designed to optimize the performance. With this unique inventive design, nanometer resolution can be achieved in both topography and electrical impedance imaging, which is critical in gate oxide doping profiling and many other applications.

* EMBODIMENT C

By contrast to most types of microscope, SEMM measures a complex quantity, i.e., the real and imaginary parts of the electrical impedance. This is realized by measuring the changes in the resonant frequency (f_r) and quality factor (Q) of the resonator simultaneously. A conventional method of measuring these two quantities is to sweep the frequency of the microwave generator and measure the entire resonant curve. For each measurement, this can take seconds to minutes depending on the capabilities of the microwave generator. These measurements are limited by the switching speed of a typical microwave generator to roughly 20 Hz. With the use of a fast direct digital synthesizer based microwave source, the throughput can be improved to roughly 10 kHz, but is still limited by the need to switch over a range of frequencies. Another method is to implement an analog phase-locked loop for frequency feedback control. This method can track the changing resonant frequency in real time and measure f_r and Q quickly. However, one has to use a voltage-controlled-oscillator (VCO) as a microwave generator which usually only has a frequency stability of 10^{-4} . This low frequency stability will seriously degrade the sensitivity of the instrument. Since $\Delta\epsilon/\epsilon \sim 500 \Delta f_r/f_r$, frequency instability in the VCO will limit measurement accuracy. Another problem is that

interaction between this frequency feedback loop and the tip-sample distance feedback loop can cause instability and oscillation, which will seriously limit the data rate.

A direct digital synthesizer (DDS) based microwave generator is used to implement the method according to the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, the DSS has a frequency stability of better than 10^{-9} . The inventive method fixes the frequency of the microwave signal at the previous resonant frequency and measures I/Q signals simultaneously. Since the microwave frequency is fixed, the DDS switching speed does not limit the data rate. By measuring the in-phase and quadrature microwave signals, the inventors can derive f_r and Q . Near resonance, the in-phase and quadrature signals are given by:

$$i = A \sin \theta$$

$Q = A \cos \theta$, where A is the amplitude of the microwave signal on resonance and θ is the phase shift of the transmitted wave. Given i , q , the current input microwave frequency, and the input coupling constants, the current f_r and Q can be calculated.

For a resonator with initial quality factor Q_0 , transmitted power A_0 , and resonant frequency f_0 , driven at frequency f ,

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta \frac{f_r}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} c \frac{\sin \theta}{A},$$

$$f_r = f - \Delta f$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{c} f_r \frac{A}{\cos \theta},$$

$$\text{where } c = \frac{A_0 f_0}{Q_0}$$

Then, f_r and Q can be obtained by

$$f_r = f - \frac{1}{2} c \frac{i}{i^2 + q^2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{c} f_r \frac{i^2 + q^2}{q}$$

Initially, since the I/Q mixer does not maintain perfect phase or amplitude balance, these quantities are calibrated. To calibrate the relative amplitudes at a given frequency of the i and q outputs of the mixer, the relative values of the outputs are measured when the reference signal is shifted by 90 degrees. This can easily be extended by means of a calibration table.

To calibrate the relative phases of the i and q outputs at a given frequency, the i output of the mixer is measured on resonance. At resonance,

$$i/q = \delta, \text{ where } \delta \text{ is the phase error of the I/Q mixer.}$$

Near resonance,

$$\begin{aligned} i &= A \sin(\theta + \delta) = A \sin \theta \cos \delta + A \cos \theta \sin \delta \\ &= A \sin \theta + A \delta \cos \theta \\ &= A \sin \theta + q \delta \end{aligned}$$

This allows the correction of the phase error of the mixer.

This method of measurement only requires one measurement cycle. Therefore, it is very fast and limited only by the DSP calculation speed. To increase the working frequency range, the DSP is used to control the DDS frequency to shift when the resonant frequency change is beyond the linear range. This method allows data rates around 100 kHz-1 MHz (limited by the bandwidth of the resonator) and frequency sensitivity below 1 kHz ($\frac{\Delta f_r}{f_r} \approx 10^{-6} \text{ to } 10^{-7}$).

f) Data acquisition and control electronics

FIGS. 17 and 18 illustrate the architecture of the inventive data acquisition and control electronics. FIG. 17 contains a schematic for the EMP. FIG. 18 is a flow chart describing the operation of the SEMP.

To eliminate the communication bottleneck between data acquisition, control electronics and the computer, the high performance PCI bus is adopted for every electronic board. A main board with four high-speed digital signal processors (DSPs) is used to handle data acquisition, feedback control loops and other control functions separately. Four input data signals (A/Ds) and six control signals (D/As) were implemented.

The input signals include:

- 1) in-phase ($I = A \sin \theta$, where A is the amplitude and θ the phase) signal,
- 2) quadrature ($q = A \cos \theta$) signal,
- 3) in-phase signal of tip vibration resonant frequency or tapping mode signal

5 or

electric/magnetic/optical field modulations,

- 4) quadrature signal of tip vibration resonance,

The output signals include:

10

- 1-3) fine x-y-z piezo-tube control signals,
- 4) z-axis coarse piezo-step-motor signal,
- 5-6) coarse x-y stage signals.

The DSPs are dedicated to specific functions as follows:

15

DSP1: microwave frequency f_r and Q data acquisition,

DSP2: tip mechanical resonant frequency f_m and Q_m or microwave derivative
signal data

acquisition,

DSP3: tip-sample distance feedback control,

20

DSP4: x-y fine/coarse scan and image data acquisition,

The division of labor between a number of fast processors simplifies design and allows rapid processing of multiple tasks. A fast system bus is necessary to allow rapid transfer of data to the display and between neighboring boards.

25

Stepping Motor - coarse positioning

EMBODIMENT D

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For all scanned probe microscopes, increasing resolution decreases the measurable scan range. Microscopes must be able to alter their scan position by millimeters to centimeters while scanning with high resolution over hundreds of microns. Given samples of macroscopic scale, means must exist to adjust the tip-sample separation

over macroscopic (mm) distances with high stability over microscopic distances (nm). Conventional piezoelectric positioners are capable only of movements in the range of hundreds of microns and are sensitive to electronic noise even when stationary. In addition, they are subject to large percentage drifts. (>1% of scan range) As such, separate means of coarse and fine adjustment of position are necessary. A coarse approach inventive mechanism by means of a novel piezoelectric stepper motor has been designed to accomplish this.

FIG. 19 illustrates the design and operation of the stepper motor. The cross-sectional view illustrates that the motor consists of a sapphire prism in the form of an equilateral triangle clamped into an outer casing. There are 3 Piezoelectric stacks topped by a thin sapphire plate contact each side of the prism. Each piezoelectric stack consists of a lower expansion plate, which is used to grip and release the prism, an upper shear plate, which is used to move the prism, and a thin sapphire plate, which is used to provide a uniform surface. FIG. 20 shows the sequence of motion. At step (a), the motor is stationary. At step (b), a smooth rising voltage is applied to each shear place and the center prism moves. At step (c), the voltage to the expansion plates labeled (2) is reduced. This reduces the pressure applied by those plates and thus the frictional force. The center points the motor fixed. At step (d), the voltage to the shear plates labeled (1) is reduced. Since the plates have been retracted, the friction between these plates and the prism is reduced, letting the center plates hold the prism. At step (e), the voltage to the expansion plates labeled (2) is increased, increasing the pressure applies by the other plates. At step (F), the voltage to the expansion plates labeled (4) is reduced. The outer points hold the motor fixed. At step (g), the voltage to the shear plates labeled (3) is reduced. At step (h), the voltage to the expansion plates labeled (4) is increased, restoring the pressure applied by the center points to its original value. This motor has a number of advantages by comparison to earlier designs. Prior designs had only 2 piezoelectric elements per side and relied on a stick-slip motion, similar to pulling a tablecloth from under a wineglass. The use of a third piezoelectric element on each side and the addition of an expansion piezoelectric have several benefits. First, since the method of motion does not involve slip-stick, it is less prone to vibration induced by the necessary sharp motions. Second, the requirements for extreme cross-sectional

uniformity of the central element are reduced by the use of the expansion piezoelectric plates.

While the present invention has been particularly described with respect to the illustrated embodiment, it will be appreciated that various alterations, modifications and adaptations may be made based on the present disclosure, and are intended to be within the scope of the present invention. While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.